

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 21st October, 1871.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Akhbār-i-Alam* of the 12th October remarks on the Resolution of the Government of India ruling that no person shall be appointed to the public service in India, except in the Department of Public Instruction, after the age of twenty-five. The editor is at a loss to make out what there can be wrong in admitting persons older in years into the service. As it is, men who are twenty-five years old, or below that age, by wanting experience in many matters, do not make good servants either in the civil or military department, and the writer is therefore of opinion that the Governor-General should lose no time in cancelling the order.

The *Núr-ul-Absár* of the 15th October, in a long leader, criticises the same resolution. The writer presumes that probably the advantage contemplated by this ruling is that young men will be able to work with greater vigour and activity, and that thus the work now done by two men will be performed by one, thereby making it possible to make reductions in the number of public servants. But this is a mistake. Young men by wanting experience are more likely to spoil the work than do it well, besides wasting a good deal of the time of old *employés* in being put in the right way. Then, again, it cannot be laid down as a rule that it is only young men who can do all things well; for, were it so, there would be no need

of deputing old and experienced officers to India as Governor-Generals. It might appear at first sight that young men would make better soldiers and be fitter persons for work requiring bodily labour and exertion, but a little reflection will show that even in the military profession mere strength and force of arms are of little avail unless attended by warlike skill and strategy, which can only be acquired by long service and experience in war. As to service in civil departments, it is obvious that, with the exception of copying work, all other kinds of work, especially so public functions, are best performed by old and experienced *employés*. To this it is owing that it has become a custom, nay a rule, with officers before appointing a person to a post to satisfy themselves as to his being experienced in work. All who want this experience are considered unfit to be admitted into service. In offices where there is a large staff of high and of subordinate officials a young man may do, as in case of any of the higher posts falling vacant the incumbents lower in office can get gradual promotion, and the last post thus vacated can be conferred on a new man; but in others having only a few men attached to them—such as the Commissioner's office, the sudder offices of the several departments under Local Governments, &c.—a lower official may not always be a fit person to fill a higher post, and therefore, in the event of its falling vacant, there will be great difficulty in filling it up. To procure an able man from some other office will be uncertain, as its head is not likely to dispense with the services of an experienced assistant; and therefore, the only resource left for filling up the vacancy will be to select some one of the outsiders who are candidates for employment. But here, again, a new dilemma will present itself. Such of the candidates as are below twenty-five years in age will be found to be mere novices, and, consequently, unfit for being placed in charge of an office of a higher grade; while those who are above that period of life, and have somehow been thrown out of employ, must, though ever so able and accomplished, be debarred from service all their life, because

of their age exceeding the fixed limit, and their having remained out of employ for more than the prescribed term.

From the above it is manifest that the Resolution will be no less injurious to Government than to the people, by depriving it of the advantage of procuring able men for the service. In fact, as liberty and independence of principle so eminently characterize all the rulings of Government, it is strange that the Governor-General should have fettered the public service with strict conditions and bound it hand and foot. While, on the one hand, it is shackled by the 'twenty-five years' limit, on the other hand, it is hampered by the 'fifty-five years' rule; besides which the doctor's certificate is another encumbrance. During the long period of one hundred years that has now elapsed since the establishment of the British rule in India, no such restraints were ever imposed; they are all the inventions of this age.

The writer proceeds to notice the bad effects likely to be produced by the ruling in question. It will be extremely injurious to the advancement of learning and civilization: for from the very moment a boy begins to understand, all his thoughts will be bent on employment, and, accordingly, his sole concern will be to master the office routine, which scarcely requires any intelligence. Thus, though he may learn to be a good *maháfiz daftar*, copyist, or a *misl khwán*, and may know how to keep office bundles properly, copy with expertness, and read out a *misl* without interruption, he will lack that knowledge and experience which can only be acquired by a systematic training of years, and be perfect at a period of life when the faculty of understanding becomes mature. It is also well to bear in mind that the customs and manners of England are entirely different from those of India, and that, therefore, it is not only inadvisable and impolitic, but unwise to introduce the same rules here which obtain in that country. There a child no sooner begins to speak than the mother commences teaching him to read, and thus by the time he is

eighteen or nineteen years old he completes his educational career. Then, again, the present advanced state of the country in civilization and prosperity, no less than the invigorating climate, afford peculiar advantages. In every company in which he sits, and every society in which he mingles, he hears words of intelligence and discretion, and sees acts of wisdom and prudence, while, on account of the wealth and affluence and the luxuries of life with which the land is blessed, as well as the effects of a bracing climate, he attains manly vigour and strength at the age of twenty. Quite different is the case here in India, where fond parents regard their sons as children till they turn fifteen or sixteen, and it is only when they feel it a burden to support them that they think of initiating them into some business and press them to work. Thus, it is generally on their attaining their eighteenth or nineteenth year that they apply themselves to study. Thus circumstanced, it may be imagined how the ruling under discussion will affect the native student. The writer gives the following picture of the probable results :—

“As it is necessary that he should study four or five years at least, he grows twenty-three or twenty-four years old before he can do anything. At that age he begins to frequent public offices in search of employment, now learning the routine of business, and now poring over acts and regulations ; but, to his great misfortune, finds all posts filled wherever he goes, and receives the same answer from each officer to whom he has made himself known after the painful fatigue of going to him continuously for some months :—‘ Baboo, there are already too many candidates for employment in the office.’ And even if his entreaties and solicitations move the officers’ pity, and induce them to have his name entered on the register, they tell him at the same time, ‘ have no hopes at present ; when an opportunity offers your request will be taken into consideration.’ While in this state of suspense and anxiety, the poor man happens to glance at the Resolution of the Government of India, where it is stated that no person can be admitted into the public

service in India after the age of twenty-five. With much care and anxiety depicted on his face, he counts the years and months of his age, and finds, to his great disappointment, that it has already passed the limit by a few months. Despondency chills his heart, and nothing now remains for him but to express his regret at the years past and the knowledge acquired. His example alarms others in the same pursuit, and a growing depreciation of learning, which in this country is chiefly prized as a means of obtaining Government employment, to the total indifference of all other advantages it confers, is the result. Thus the effect of a single ruling will bring to nought all the success that has been achieved by Government in the progress of popular education after the continued exertions of years."

The writer concludes with the remark that what has been laid down above is simply an expression of the thoughts that have come uppermost in his mind, and that on a mature reflection stronger reasons in proof of the mischief likely to be done by the order will suggest themselves. For instance, it will appear that there have been many learned and accomplished men whose literary abilities displayed themselves after the age of twenty-five. Under the resolution of the Government of India here criticised, therefore, all such men who may be born in India will be debarred from the public service, and no office will be graced by such worthies.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 12th October, makes the following remark on the order abolishing the firing of the morning gun :—"The Financial Minister has certainly saved a good deal of gunpowder by this plan. Cocks and crows in cities, and jackals in villages, answer the object of the morning gun; nay, as according to some, the ass and the owl cry at regular intervals of a *pahar*; persons who now test their clocks by gun-fire should test them by the cries of those animals. So, also, rich men who now waste money in the purchase of clocks and watches had better spend the same in the purchase and keeping of asses and owls."

A correspondent of the *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 13th October, writing from Azimgurh, bestows the highest praise on the authorities of that city for their pains and exertions in saving it in the late heavy floods of the river, which cover the greater part of the city. "Though," says the writer, "we have not had an opportunity of seeing Her Majesty condescend out of her extreme love for her subjects to quench the fire of their houses, we have witnessed with our own eyes her officers rescuing the inhabitants of Azimgurh from the flood, and from this example have been convinced beyond doubt that there is nothing which the English Government will not do to secure the welfare of its subjects. In fact, the conduct of the authorities at the critical period of distress here referred to has solved the mystery as to why God has deprived Hindoostanees of the government of their country and placed them under the rule of a foreign nation."

The writer goes on to give particulars of the way in which the authorities saved the city from the flood and helped the people in that time of distress. Mr. Sandford, the Magistrate and Collector, caused tents to be pitched in different places for the suffering inhabitants to live in, threw open the dispensary and other public buildings for their accommodation, and had a proclamation made in the city offering a refuge to all whom the encroachments of the river had made houseless; while Mr. Rogers, Assistant Settlement Officer, liberally distributed corn to the poor at his own expense. But this was not all. The Magistrate, Mr. Reid, the Settlement Officer, and his Assistant, lost no time in building the embankment of the river, and took as hearty and active an interest in the affair as if their own houses were about to be flooded, and they were trying to save their own families and property from destruction. The writer was an eye-witness of the touching scene, and saw the Settlement Officer and his Assistant standing knee-deep in mud and water and assisting in raising the embankment. In short, the authorities denied themselves all rest and comfort till the safety of the city was fully ensured. The

writer contrasts their untiring efforts and praiseworthy zeal in the cause of their subjects with the selfish views of rulers of old, and remarks :—" Fortunately for the people the present rulers of India are the English ; had this distress happened in the time of any of the former Governments, the authorities, far from sympathizing with the afflictions of the people, would have amused themselves with rowing over the river in barges, witnessing the scene of houses in ruins and a large multitude of people assembled together, and singing songs and poems."

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date, states that the High Court of the North-Western Provinces has expressed its opinion that the keeping of public gaming-houses is not illegal, and that a bill on the subject has been laid before the Governor-General. The writer condemns the ruling, and remarks that, in case gambling is so common now when it is unlawful to keep a gaming-house, there is no knowing what liberties people will take when the practice has been held legal. Natives who now lead an idle life will boldly take to gambling, looking upon it as a good amusement for obtaining livelihood, the result of which will be that the criminal administration of the country will suffer.

The same paper reviews the mortality returns for the presidencies in British India, prepared in August last. The editor gathers from these that the total number of deaths in one month was 6,212. One point which strikes him in examining the returns is that the crime of suicide is common in Central Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and North-Western Provinces ; and in order to put a check to it he suggests that the persons of the family and neighbourhood of those who are found guilty of the crime should, as in case of *suttee*, be called to account.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 14th October, has a long communicated article, in which the writer commends certain propositions in connection with political management to the consideration of the Punjab Government, in the hope that as new ar-

rangements are about to be made in the Punjab, his suggestions will receive a favourable notice. These propositions are as follows :—

(1). Under the former Governments, each village had three or four men in it who were feared by the inhabitants and had a kind of control over them. Petty suits and other matters of the village were brought before them to settle, while dread of them prevented children from indulging in vicious habits, and kept women of loose and immoral character under due restraint. In brief, by this arrangement, a sort of petty national Government existed in each village, by which the people derived a great variety of advantages. Since the commencement of the British rule this system has ceased to exist. Men who were before feared no longer enjoy influence, and the result is that bad characters have it all their own way, and cunning and dishonest men win suits in Courts by the aid of false witnesses. In order to put a check to this abuse and restore the old arrangements, the writer suggests that an honorary *pancháyat* should be formed in each village, which should be composed of three or four men to be selected from amongst its inhabitants for the purpose.

The *pancháyats* thus constituted should be invested with the settlement of Civil suits to the value of Rs. 10, if not more, and empowered to try petty criminal suits and impose fines to the value of Rs. 5. These petty Courts will serve a very good purpose. They will prove useful auxiliaries to the District Courts in unravelling complex cases, and will be like so many Commissions in dividing their work. Of the total number of suits now lodged in a District Court it will be found that Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 10, and criminal cases which come under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, alone make up one-fourth. Will it not be more advantageous both to the people and to Government to have these decided by the proposed *pancháyats* than by a District Court? Certainly it will. While the people feel it extremely unpleasant to incur the trouble and expense of prosecuting suits of the value of Rs. 4 or 5 in

Courts, the officers have to waste much of their precious time, which would have been well devoted to suits of a more serious nature, while the work of the Courts is unnecessarily increased.

(2). Another important matter to which the writer invites the attention of Government is the desirability of conferring high posts in the public service on the natives in the new arrangements. Not only are employments very few under the British rule, so much so, that while formerly there were ten thousand *employés* in a district, there are now only four or five hundred; but to add to the misfortune of the people, considerations of colour and creed have still great weight in the conferment of public posts, in spite of the promise made in the proclamation issued by Her Majesty after the mutiny of 1857 that no such distinction would be made. Unfortunately, this promise has been best fulfilled in the Punjab, a province, in speaking of which, Lord Canning, the Governor-General, remarked that, while in other provinces particular persons showed themselves to be loyal during the mutiny, with regard to the Punjab it may be said that the whole provinces remained faithful. Credit is certainly due to the Punjab Government for its having exalted native gentlemen to Extra-Assistant Commissionerships, but it is unfortunate to find that beyond this no prospects of promotion are held out to them. They have not even been fortunate enough to become Assistant Commissioners, and have the word *extra* removed from their designation. The writer hopes the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, under whose auspices a few of the natives were promoted to Assistant Commissionerships in Oudh, when he was Chief Commissioner of that province, will confer similar preferment on the natives in the Punjab in the new arrangements.

The same paper, adverting to the Circular Order under which public servants of fifty-five years of age are to be removed from service, points out to the Punjab Government the desirability of filling up their places by the young men who came under reductions in June, 1868, and received promise of their claims being taken into consideration at a future time.

Though many of these have already received employment, there are still some few of them in each district who have not yet been provided for. In justice to these, the Government should issue an order ruling that persons who came under reductions in June, 1868, will have a prior claim to appointments in the public service that are vacated under the fifty-five years' rule.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Gujrat, invites the attention of the Municipality of that city to a peculiar bad practice, the particulars of which are as follow:— Every year during the dark fortnight of the lunar month of *Asin*, which is held sacred by the Hindoos in honour of deceased ancestors, a contest of a very unbecoming and indecent nature is carried on between the Hindoo women of the fort on one side and those of the *Gurhee* (the exterior of the fort so called) on the other. The parties arrange themselves in two rows, and compete with one another in singing obscene songs. This competition lasts from 1 to 4 or 5 a. m., after which pugilistic combats take place between the women of the rival parties, ending sometimes in the victory of the one and sometimes of the other party. In the course of the struggle, the women of one side are often seized by their rivals, who take them to their own party, where they receive a most unmerciful treatment.

In these assemblies the young and fair women of the whole city take part, and, to complete the unseemliness of the shameful scene, wear a single piece of cloth round their persons, which is so flimsy that the whole body is seen through it. A large number of gallants assemble behind the rows on either side to feast their eyes with the spectacle and derive much pleasure from it in moonlight nights, while many of the women find an opportunity during the days the ceremony lasts of indulging in immoral pursuits. The writer draws the attention of the Municipality to the abuse, and wonders that it has taken no notice of the indecent custom.

The *Panjábi Akhbár*, of the same date, gives credit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for sympathizing with the distress brought on the cities of Jounpore and Azimgurh by the recent floods in the Goomtee and the Tonse. Not only has His Honor taken steps to raise a handsome subscription for the relief of the inhabitants of both cities who have suffered from the catastrophe, but has promised aid from Government. In accordance with his wishes a Committee was convened on the 4th October, and a subscription of Rs. 3,000 was raised, out of which Rs. 2,000 were contributed by the Maharája of Benares. The writer hopes the subscription raised by the Committee, together with the promised Government aid, will, to some extent, make up for the loss sustained.

The same paper praises Mr. Parker, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, for setting apart a room in the Court for pleaders in order that in case of delay in the cognizance of suits they may wait there at their ease. The editor approves of the plan, and thinks it would be well if it were followed in all other Courts.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the same date, asserts that the people of Jounpore are about to sue the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company for the damages done in that city by the late flood, on the ground that it was solely in consequence of the outlets for the discharge of water having been shut up by the Company's railroad that the unfortunate incident took place.

The same paper reports that the country bordering on the Upper Godavery has suffered much from the scarcity of rain. Rice-fields have dried up, and the water in ponds has failed. In consequence of this state of things the mahajuns of Hyderabad are busy in purchasing corn.

In the next article the same paper remarks that the punishment now inflicted on the husband for ill-treating his wife virtually affects the latter. For instance, if the husband is fined, his wife suffers because of her means of support becoming so

much less ; and if imprisoned, it is a greater misfortune to her, because she is then left quite helpless without any one to support her. Under these circumstances, some other kind of punishment ought to be devised which may affect the husband only.

The same paper has a communicated article in which the writer contrasts the usefulness of the old system of police with the little good done by that now existing. On the institution of the constabulary, hopes were entertained that it would do much good to the country, but, unhappily, the result is quite otherwise. Under the old arrangements thanahdars and other police officials, who were chiefly men of good family were feared and respected in their respective places of appointment, and consequently very well succeeded in preserving peace and order in their jurisdiction, while the chowkeedaree system was an efficient means of checking thefts and other crimes. The chowkeedars being posted each to a separate mohulla had a full knowledge of each and all the men living in it, and were thus not only useful in keeping watch at night, but in furnishing reports of all bad characters living in any part of the city to the thanahdar, who, in his turn, brought the same to the Magistrate's notice. By this plan all persons of bad livelihood in a city were kept under proper restraint, and the people enjoyed protection and safety. Under the existing arrangements, while the safety of the principal streets is to some extent attended to, lanes and bye-streets are left quite unprotected. The writer points out the desirability of restoring the chowkeedaree system in all cities, and especially so in Benares.

The *Núr-ul-Absár* of the 15th October notices the falling off in the income of the Railway Company in these days, which has been a subject of great concern to the Company, and the establishment of a Committee at Allahabad in consultation with the Government, North-Western Provinces, at the instance of the Government of Bengal, with a view to inquire into the causes of the deficit, and to ascertain to what extent goods are now transported by land and water, so as to discover

if trade itself is on a decline. Generally speaking, the opinions formed are these :—

(a.) The Company presumes that the deficit is owing to the decline of trade in the country, or the bad state of the crops.

(b.) The authorities are of opinion that the charges for some, at least, if not all, kinds of goods are too high.

(c.) That the arrangements for the receipt and despatch of goods are not good.

The writer taunts the Company with its presumption, and remarks that they have certainly thought of an ingenious device for exonerating themselves from blame and throwing it on others. If it be a fact that trade is on the decline, blame attaches to the British Government, because the wealth of the people has diminished in its time and is daily on the decrease, which is a very bad sign. It follows, too, that the incomes of the trading classes must have fallen, and that Government will be equally a sufferer with the Company, inasmuch as the proceeds from income-tax will necessarily fall. The writer hopes this argument will have weight with the Committee.

Again, as to the poor state of the crops, it can be one cause of a temporary falling off in the Company's income ; but, at the same time, when it is borne in mind that the evil has now been in existence for the last ten years, it must follow, if this reason is admitted, that a sudden decline in trade now, a result unknown in the past years when the evil was equally predominant, does not speak well, and is equally worthy of the consideration of Government, being as it is a proof that the money that has passed from this country into others in one way or another, or has been drained by Government in the shape of taxes and other levies, was all the stock of the trading classes of this country, and that its drainage has so far impoverished the country as even to involve the Railway Company in their present pecuniary embarrassments.

Unless, therefore, both these causes could be admitted as true, it cannot but be that the other two causes, viz., the high rates of railway fare, and the inconveniences attending the despatch of goods by rail, have brought about the deficit. Most likely this is a fact ; for nothing is more common than to hear complaints of goods transported by the agency of railway being stolen and long detained at railway stations before being despatched. The Railway Company is not well skilled in the arts of its profession ; while even inn-keepers, cartmen, and owners of dâk carriages and bullock-trains allure passengers by all winning arts and polite behaviour, and use all possible care and despatch in the conveyance of goods. Bad language, surly temper, and unfair dealing are all that the Company's servants, though of ever so inferior a rank, have to show towards railway passengers, and surely the Company has very well merited the evil effects that have arisen.

The *Urdû Akhbâr*, of the 16th October, takes exception to the order of the Government of India extending the fifty-five years' rule to all classes of Uncovenanted Servants gazetted as well as ungazetted. The writer thinks it a great pity that wise and experienced public servants, who have served the Government with loyalty, should all at once be dismissed from service, and their places be filled up by young and inexperienced novices, which cannot but produce deleterious consequences. It was after the training of years that the former were made useful, and much time will now have to be wasted before the latter can be put in a way to business. For these reasons the writer suggests the desirability of cancelling the order.

A correspondent of the same paper, under the heading "Pindi Bhutteen," states that an old Hindoo of seventy or seventy-five years old obtained the hand of a girl of fifteen of the same caste on the payment of a sum of Rs.100 to the girl's parents and a promise to pay an equal amount hereafter. The editor takes this occasion to invite the attention of Government to this kind of illegal union, common in many districts in India, which he

identifies with slave-trade in a disguised shape; for, as in the slave-trade, the dealer sells a slave for a certain price and the purchaser keeps and supports him as his own, and makes him serve in a menial capacity; so, in case of this miscalled union, a girl is obtained in lieu of money and kept as a wife. The only difference is, that in one case the person purchased is made a servant, and in the other a wife, the purchase and sale being the same in both cases.

The same paper learns from the *Lawrence Gazette* that the Magistrate of Ahmedabad has suggested to the Bombay Government that the punishment of imprisonment is thought lightly of by offenders who have once been in jail, and is not sufficient to induce them to alter their conduct; and that, therefore, under paragraph 31 of Act VII. of 1867 of the Bombay Government, such offenders should be subjected to the penalty of flogging instead of imprisonment and fine. The Bombay Government has asked the opinion of the Commissioner of Police and the Magistrate of the district on the matter.

The *Urdú Akhbār* seconds the proposal, and remarks that bad characters not only think nothing of the punishment of imprisonment, but find it a pleasure to live in a jail, where they have a safe and sure chance of getting their bread, instead of having to seek for it. Hence it is that on the expiry of their term of imprisonment they come out hale and robust; nay, so unwilling are they to leave the jail, that on taking leave of it they tell the peons in charge not to destroy their ovens as they will soon return to their favourite abode. Such being the case, the writer thinks that until punishment of a more rigorous description is inflicted, persons of bad livelihood are not likely to give up their wicked career.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* of the 8th October asserts that it is a prevailing complaint among the students of the Benares College who have passed Calcutta University examinations that they cannot get employment in Courts, either Civil or

in Criminal Courts are their claims taken into consideration, which is extremely disheartening to them. They have, however, sanguine hopes that Sir William Muir, who is so great a patron of the Educational Department, will secure some efficient arrangements to throw open the door of the public service to students of Government Colleges before the expiration of his period of office, in order that his name may be long remembered in connection with education in these provinces.

The *Panjábí Akhbár*, of the 14th October, publishes the prospectus of an Arabic newspaper, the first of its kind in India, set up in the Punjab since the 17th October. The paper will be published weekly and will be issued from the same press from which the *Panjábí Akhbár* is issued. The object is to revive and encourage Mahomedan literature, and further the object of the Governor-General's resolution on the subject of Mahomedan education. Dr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D., Registrar of the Punjab University, is the honorary editor of the newspaper, and there is every hope of its being ably conducted under his supervision.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain* of the same date quotes with approval the comments of the *Urdú Guide* on the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the education of the Mahomedans of India. The drift of these comments is, that due attention has not been paid in judging of the kind of education that is necessary for the Indian Musalmans, and that, therefore, the proposals embodied in the Resolution are faulty and defective. Apart from the difficulties attending the carrying out of the arrangements connected with the description of education which it is proposed to give, the measure in contemplation is such as is calculated to make the state of the people for whose benefit it is intended worse. While the Resolution encourages the study of Arabic and Persian, it entirely ignores the study of English, without which it is impossible to emancipate their minds from the bondage of superstition and pre-

judice, by which they are chained down from their very boyhood. To give a stimulus to the study of Arabic and Persian, is to beguile the people with false hopes. Nought but education of a high order can remove vain and bigoted notions from Mahomedan minds, enlarge and ennoble their ideas, and thereby make them good and loyal subjects of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 14th October, is glad to observe that the proposal to raise a subscription in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Moonshee Jaishee Rám, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, has been entertained by the people no less than the public officers of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretary have each subscribed Rs. 100, and the Deputy Commissioner and other officers of Jhung, and the District Superintendent and Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Goordaspore have also contributed a fair share. The writer considers this circumstance as a proof of the wide popularity of the late lamented gentleman.

The *Kaví Vachan Sudhá*, of the same date, hails the expected visit of Prince Arthur to India, and remarks that, though it is no small pleasure to the people of India to have a sight of Princes of the blood royal, it would give them extreme delight could they be so fortunate as to be honored with a visit of Her Majesty. It is also desirable, in the writer's opinion, that their Sovereign, or her sons, on coming to India, should stay for some time in the country, so as to be able to see personally how it is governed, and, on coming to an acquaintance with all the grievances which the people labour under, to take steps to remove them.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		DATE OF RECEIPT.	
			1871.		1871.	
1	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbār,</i> ...	Mooradabad, ...	Octr.	7th	Octr.	17th
2	<i>Do. Samāchār Patr,</i>	Ditto, ...	"	7th	"	17th
3	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Ludhiana, ...	"	7th	"	18th
4	<i>Najm-ul-Akhhār,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	8th	"	17th
5	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	"	8th	"	19th
6	<i>Mārwar Gazette,</i> ...	Jodhpore, ...	"	9th	"	19th
7	<i>Agra Akhbār,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	10th	"	19th
8	<i>Mālwa Akhbār,</i> ...	Indour, ...	"	11th	"	16th
9	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhhār,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	11th	"	17th
10	<i>Benares Akhbār,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	12th	"	16th
11	<i>Akhhār-i-Alam,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	12th	"	17th
12	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>	Allygurh, ...	"	13th	"	16th
13	<i>Oudh Akhbār,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	13th	"	16th
14	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	13th	"	17th
15	<i>Akhhār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb.</i>	Lahore, ...	"	13th	"	17th
16	<i>Rajpūtāna Social Science Congress.</i>	Jaipore, ...	"	13th	"	18th
17	<i>Kavī Vachan Sudhā,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	14th	"	16th
18	<i>Koh-i-Nūr,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	14th	"	17th
19	<i>Urdū Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	14th	"	17th
20	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Ludhiana, ...	"	14th	"	18th
21	<i>Panjābī Akhbār,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	14th	"	19th
22	<i>Nūr-ul-Absār,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	"	15th	"	16th
23	<i>Khurshid-i-Jahāntāb,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	15th	"	20th
24	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	"	15th	"	21st
25	<i>Urdū Akhbār,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	16th	"	19th
26	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,</i> ...	Gujranwalla, ...	"	16th	"	19th
27	<i>Kārnāmāh,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	16th	"	19th
28	<i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	16th	"	21st
29	<i>Oudh Akhbār,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	17th	"	20th
30	<i>Akhhār-i-Am,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	18th	"	21st

ALLAHABAD:
The 14th November, 1871. }

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Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of
Upper India.